

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 126.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

RECEIVED FOR "KAISER-I-HIND."

THE CHOICEST BRANDS

OF

MALTESE CIGARETTES.

COMPRISED IN

"LA CONTESSA" CIGARETTES.

"IL FLOR DEL MONDO" CIGARETTES.

"DUCHESS" CIGARETTES.

"KAISER-I-HIND" CIGARETTES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [16]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [3]

NOTICE.

THE MAN-ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,

Secretary,

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [88]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIETE ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [4]

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....\$1,420,000.

PERMANENT RESERVE.....\$1,330,000.

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....\$1,299,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....\$1,940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE G. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKEY, Esq. | W. M. MEVERING, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARAY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & CO., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent, for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [133]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million, Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,000. Paid Up.....£1,000,000.

PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

M. G. U. E. D. E. S.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER.

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 32, WELLINGTON STREET.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [165]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1882, at Two P.M., at the "UNITED CLUB," No. 15, Staunton Street,—

(Owing to the Expiry of the LEASE.)

THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, OF THE ABOVE CLUB.

Also,

A THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE (Steel Stand) with BALLS, &c., Complete.

A PHILAN'S BILLIARD-TABLE with BALLS, &c., Complete.

2 Sets of BOWLING ALLEYS, Complete.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on Delivery.

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1882. [430]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE, to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 23rd day of June, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,

ALL that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on the North on a Public Road, 38 feet, on the South 37 feet, on the East 37 feet, and on the West side 37 feet; which said Piece or Parcel of GROUND is registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 235.

The Premises are held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 999 years from the 17th June, 1868. Together with the 3 HOUSES, Nos. 10, 12 and 14, in East Street, Taipingshan.

For Further Particulars, and Conditions of Sale, apply to,

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1882. [438]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY,

the 24th June, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises, by Order of the Mortgagee,

ALL those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Sections A, B and C of INLAND LOT No. 800.

Together with the 9 HOUSES erected thereon, Nos. 26, 28, 30, and 50A, Battery Road, and Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, and 119, Second Street.

The Premises are held for the residue of the term of 999 years from the 20th April, 1863.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1882. [429]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 26th June, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises, The HOUSE No. 1, West Street, Registered in the Land Office as Section A of INLAND LOT No. 92A.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [442]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the SECURED MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 1st day of July, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,

Subject to an INDENTURE of MORTGAGE dated the 22nd day of September, 1879, for the sum of \$50,000 and interest due thereon.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate at Victoria, Hongkong, Registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 65.

Together with the 4 SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT HOUSES known as the Blue Buildings, and 4 Large Granite GODOWNS on the Praya; with 17 HOUSES in Queen's Road, East.

Monthly Rent for the above Houses \$1,025.

THE Premises are held for the residue of the term of 980 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 14th day of July, 1861.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

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Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

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NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

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WOO LIN YUEN,

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HEAD OFFICE,

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Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

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SOCIETE ANONYME D'ASSURANCE

MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | W. M. MEYERINK, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARAY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

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Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

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Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

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OF THE ABOVE CLUB.

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—Set of BOWLING ALLEYS, Complete.

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THE HOUSE No. 1, West Street, Registered in the Land Office as Section A of INLAND

LOT No. 92A.

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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY
OF THE FOLLOWING
SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.
SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.
GLASS STOPPED GLOVE BOTTLES,
T O N G A.

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP
OF
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE
SAVORY AND MOORE'S
PEPTONISED MEAT.

VASELINE SOAP.

ROBART'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.

NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.

VIN-SANTE
A NON-ALCOHOLIC SUGAR-LAETE CONTAINING
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
GENERAL CHEMISTS
AND
AERATED WATERS
Manufacturers,
HONG KONG DISPENSARY,
HONG KONG.

[43]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1882.

SEVERAL Eastern papers, says the *Morning Call* of the 15th ulto., are mildly satirical over the Californian proposition to refuse employment to the Chinese. The same journals opposed, with what force they possess, the bill to limit Chinese immigration.

According to these lights, therefore, there is no proper relief for California from the immigration that is driving our white workingmen from the State. The only remedy they can conceive of is to go to work in competition with the Chinese. It is anti-American, they say, to keep them out, and anti-American to refuse to employ them. Consequently they must hold that it is American to strive to retain a portion of the labor of the country in active competition with them. The reasons have often been given why the American laborer cannot compete with the Chinese. In a general sense, it is because American civilization imposes more responsibility on an American workingman than the Chinese often assume. Marriage is not exclusively an American institution, but it is one very generally practised in this country. While women who marry workingmen do not expect to be supported in idleness, the performance of a wife's duties interferes with their capacity to earn an independent living. Children, in the most modest American homes, are an expensive luxury. The man who does not feed his child well, clothe it comfortably, and send it to school for at least eight or ten years of its minority, is not looked upon as a good citizen. The American parent, as a rule, wants to do all these things, and he fights hard for wages that will enable him to do them; but the Chinese workman steps in, stripped for the race and pitiless in his purpose to win. The latter has no wife, no children, no social circle and no home. He sleeps on a board and feeds on fifteen cents a day. He has no charities and concerns himself about no one but himself. The sick, if without means, are left to die. The adult male Chinaman, made enduring and patient by the poverty of his early life, is the competitor the American workingman has to encounter. The efforts of California to rid itself of this demoralizing competition have only provoked the derision of the Eastern Press. Even now, after Congress has declared that for ten years, at least, these people shall not come here, little consideration is given a cause which so strongly commended itself to the law-makers. The *New York Times* has recently discussed the proposition to refuse

employment to Chinese in the derisive tone that journal habitually adopts when it speaks of California. The *Times* says:

To enforce a non-intercourse act as against the Chinese in California would be difficult if not impossible. Nevertheless, certain stern patriots have resolved to try what can be done in this direction. They have taken a solemn vow to refuse anything of Chinese manufacture, and to refrain rigorously from employing and hiring the Chinese in any manner. The members of the Anti-Chinese League will not knowingly aid, abet, encourage or sustain the Chinese by any commercial or business transaction, and to this they pledge their lives, their liberties and their sacred honor. Left to themselves, "the hordes" will prey upon each other until none is left to tell the tale of their miserable end by starvation in a strange land.

The proposition which inspires the most biting satire of the *Times* is that to divert the California trade from certain merchants and business men of New York and Boston, who signed memorials and petitions praying the President to veto the Chinese bill. The resolution not to purchase goods of New York merchants is regarded somewhat as would be a resolution not to eat, drink, sleep or breathe until certain ends were accomplished. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago are kindly advised not to sign objectionable memorials, lest they be left to share the fate pronounced against New York and Boston. The people of this State know very well that they have a difficult task to perform. The State is now drained of about \$15,000,000 a year by its working population—least, money to that amount is earned by persons living in this State, who neither spend nor invest it here. It is absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the State that this alien population be supplanted by one whose home is in the country in which it labours. In this work, which will be slow and tedious, we do not expect aid or sympathy from the class of Eastern journals which are solicitous only for the interests of capital. We propose, however, to continue the work without their aid or advice. The influence they exert on Congress and on the country has frequently been measured of late, and at no time more accurately than in the passage of the Chinese bill, over their combined opposition, by a more than two-thirds vote in each House of Congress. As if this was not a sufficiently emphatic expression of contempt for their opinion, a President, notoriously in sympathy with them, signed the bill, rather than risk the consequences of a veto.

It is reported, says the *Shanghai Courier*, that the Chinese official world is in a white heat of excitement over some extraordinary demands that have been made by Russia with respect to the Russo-Chinese treaty which has lately been ratified. It appears that Russia is following out towards China that policy which in her European dealings has made Russian diplomacy synonymous with *Punica fides*. It was not to be expected that a perfidious nation like Russia, to whom treaty obligations are so much waste paper when they stand in the way of her interests or ambition, would act in good faith and honourably with China in regard to the late treaty. If there were a loophole to escape, Russia would take advantage of it, and if cunning could devise excuses and expedients against carrying out the treaty in its entirety, the astute and unprincipled Muscovite would be sure to take hold of the opportunity, and use the language of a handit in dealing with a power that it thought would cower before even the shadow of its arms. For the last few months, the Chinese and Russians have been playing a game of cross purposes in Ili, and both parties have been exercising a species of petty sharpness in respect to carrying out minor points of treaty obligations. Fugitive reports have reached us from time of the intrigue and counter intrigue and chicanery that has been going on in the district, but we have had no certain information of the transactions between the Russian and Chinese authorities. Russia, however, seems to have been to a certain extent outwitted in this tricky game. Nothing, however, was done by either party in conflict with the treaty or to compromise its terms. The Russians, it would seem were, however, playing a deeper game than that which the plottings of the district officials would lead an observer to believe; they were hatching a scheme and bidding their time to allow matters to come to such a pitch when they could suddenly pounce on the Chinese Government and repudiate the treaty. That time seems to have come, for the Chinese Government have been thrown into amazement by Russia coolly and suddenly making a series of demands on China which virtually undo that which the treaty has done, and make it as so much waste-paper. We are not in a position to give the whole of the demands of the Russian Government; but some of them are such

a nature as admit of no compromise, and the result of the refusal of which will be war between the two powers. The Russian Government have made six demands on China, three of which we can give,

1.—That Manchu commanders on the Russo Chinese frontier will not be permitted to command any but Manchu soldiers, and that no Chinese soldiers will be allowed in these garrisons unless commanded by Chinese officers.

2.—That the garrison of Chinese soldiers at Ili, must be changed for Manchu soldiers.

3.—That the Russians will not transfer Ili as stipulated by article 1 of the treaty for one year.

Demands 4, 5, and 6 are of such a startling character that we withhold their publication for further verifications. If they are insisted on by Russia they cannot but lead to hostilities. The reason why Russia insists on Manchu soldiers being substituted for Chinese on the frontier is that the former are easily corrupted. Russia has been insidiously weakening Chinese influence in this district. There has been a suspicion prevalent for sometime that the Russians have been tampering with the Manchus, and that Russia desires to have a raffish army on the frontier in preference to a well organised Chinese one in order to facilitate the work of conquest should the present question be referred to the arbitrament of the sword. At the present time the Peking government is seriously disturbed by the advance of the French in Cochin China, and by the intrigues that are going on with respect to Japan and Corea. Russia has after her wont seized upon this opportunity to put forth her demands, and evidently she expects, seeing that China is unprepared for a sudden outburst of hostilities, and that she is distracted with the political out-look in the south and the position of affairs in the north, that the Celestial Empire will be powerless to oppose her exactions and must accept what terms are dictated to her with respect to the treaty, the repudiation of which is the aim and end of the Muscovite. With imperfect information before us, and being entirely in the dark as to the cabinet intrigues of both Russia and China, it is impossible to say what will be the upshot of the whole affair. But we are inclined to the opinion that China will resort to diplomacy in the matter and so gain time, and if that fail then the last argument of kings must be appealed to.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 19th June, 1882.
EGYPT.

A Conference will be held without Turkey. The panic is increasing in Cairo, and all the Banks and shops are closed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Most interesting reading is that afforded by the report of the Royal Literary Fund—an excellent institution in its way, and one doing an immense amount of good. The total amount of money bestowed last year in charity was nearly two thousand pounds. With the report appears a table classifying the recipients of relief. In this the authors of essays and tales represent the largest number, there being eight under this heading. One dramatist received 100. Besides these there appear under history and biography four, Biblical literature two, periodical literature five, topography and travels six, and classical literature and education seven. It is evident that "essays and tales" do not pay, while dramatic literature seems to suffer from a slight frost. Biblical literature appears to yield the least number of failures, probably because its followers are limited.

Says the *Sportman*:—A man who can go round the world without winking is a man to be envied. Such an individual, however, it seems, is forthcoming in the person of William Walton of Earlington (the Waltons always were a remarkable family). This enterprising genius has just set out from his native place upon a tour of the world. He has announced his intention of unfurling the Stars and Stripes in every capital, and intends to secure the autograph of every ruler who can write his name. "When I have finished my trip," he says, "I shall be the only man who ever went around the world without winking"—his eyelids having been blown off by an explosion in a coal mine several years ago. Mr. Walton acknowledges that he is "an eccentric coon," and it is (an American paper says) not impossible that he will accomplish his purpose, for he is possessed of much money and inefable assurance. Sergeant Bates accomplished a somewhat similar journey, and went home to be forgotten. There is really no reason why this "eccentric coon" should not go for a big holiday if he feels like it, but why he should seek to gain Imperial autographs is a matter for surprise. If he wends his footsteps in the direction of St. Petersburg he will possibly find matters to come to such a pitch when they could suddenly pounce on the Chinese Government and repudiate the treaty.

The above named Walton passed through Hongkong only a few weeks ago, his advent being heralded by a blast from the trumpet of the evening fried-fish wrapper. We interviewed the "eccentric coon," and found him such a commonplace specimen of humanity, from a sensible standpoint, that we left him in oblivion. We rather think the F. F. W. must have made a similar discovery, as after the first blatant blare announcing the arrival and intentions of the eccentric coon, there was an ominous silence, and we looked in vain for an account of the unfurling of the flag of the Great Republic.

It seems strange in these times of peace to read a description of the enormous forces at work on the Continent for producing weapons of destruction. From an article just published it appears that the Krupp foundry at Essen is furnished with 439 steam boilers, 450 engines of a total power representing over 18,000-horse power, and 82 steam hammers, while the number of workmen employed is 15,700.

ADVERTISING impertinence, says a contemporary, has surely reached its limits when such an announcement as the following will pass muster:—A titled gentleman (Comte), young, of good family, decorated, fond of travelling, would marry an English or American lady of fortune, and possessing the same tastes.—Write Z. T., Poste Restante. Why English or American ladies should be selected as victims for this guileless youth we fail to see. Possibly he has found the fair damsels in other States on the Continent too sharp or too poor for his purposes.

BAD examples, like weeds, spread apace. The encouragement given to the Land League in Ireland, and the consequent vigorous growth of that pestiferous plant seem to have led other people to the conclusion that it would be a good thing to start a similar institution of their own. With this object in view attempts are now being made to float a Land League in Wales. The circular sent out gives conclusive evidence that the initial idea was Irish, inasmuch as it informs those who wish to help the scheme that it would send in their names anonymously.

AN important secret, remarks a contemporary, has just been revealed by a certain M. Gros, of Paris.

It will be remembered that during the Franco-German war allegations were thrown out on both sides that poisonous bullets had been used. No evidence was forthcoming to substantiate these allegations. The gentleman named, however, has just discovered that the bullet picks up its own poison en route. He explains that the construction of the modern breech-loading arms causes the projectile to convey with it a portion of the hydrocyanic acid which the explosion of the powder has caused to be accumulated in the barrel. Even if poisoning to a mortal extent does not take place, it is remarked that the healing of wounds is materially retarded by this circumstance. It is unpleasant enough to have a bullet embedded in one's body, without the sad reflection that it is encased with "hydrocyanic acid."

A CONTEMPORARY remarks that we occasionally get law cases in England which have dragged their slow length along until the parties concerned have either died in poverty or gone mad. The records of the Court of Chancery are rich in such instances. Apparently, however, England is not the only country in which litigants have to wait for their rights. A pathetic story comes from the States. It is thus told. In 1814 the British Fleet destroyed an American brig in a neutral harbour. The son of its captain has for years haunted the corridors of Washington, pushing his claim for compensation. Congress, after Congress, and Secretary after Secretary have reported favourably on his claim, but from some cause or other the Bill recognising the claim was never passed by both Houses in the same year. A few days ago the Bill was passed, authorising 70,000 dols. to be paid to the claimant, whose family have been urging their claims for more than fifty-five years. We trust this persevering suitor may live long to enjoy the reward of his labours.

WRITING on the lately established "Knights of Labour" in America, to which we alluded the other day, the *Sportman* observes:—This is essentially an age of "levelling up." Labour, fighting against capital, desires to be placed upon an equal footing, while capital struggles to run shoulder to shoulder with intellect and blood. In autocratic Russia and despotic Germany, in sunny Italy and beautiful France, in sober Conservative England and wild, unhappy Ireland the equalising process is gradually working its way. America, however, still keeps in the van. A new order, it is stated, entitled the "Knights of Labour," has recently been founded in the United States, the general object of which is to arrest the "alarming and aggressive development of accumulated wealth." The new association advocates the abolition of free grants of land to railway companies, and the exclusive donation of these lands to settlers and immigrants, and the prohibition of infant labour. They protest against prison labour, think that the pay of women should be equal to that of men when the work done is the same, and suggest that the day's labour should not exceed eight hours. What sad, degenerate

days these are!

THE elements are curiously confounded in Egypt. No one can say positively whether the Sultan encourages the Party of Arabi Pacha and the Ministry as Mussulman, or condemns it as National and Anti-Turkish; whether the ex-Khedive Ismail has really plotted against the Ministers, or uses them as his tools; whether Arabi Pacha is a sentimental dupe, or a reckless intriguer; whether he controls the Army, or the Army controls him; whether the Ministers are creatures of the Notables and of Arabi, or are playing games of their own. But one thing is clear, there would never have been this steady growth of revolt against the old régime if force had been used to suppress it. In what form that force should be applied is fair matter for discussion. Some argue that a European occupation might excite many who now waver into open hostility. Others, with better reason perhaps, believe that the Fellahs are so sensible of the benefits they have received from the Control, that they would welcome foreign soldiers as deliverers. But which soldiers? France will not allow the Sultan's troops to execute the mandate of Europe. England would witness with anxiety a French occupation. France would not readily agree to allow British troops to intervene. The experience of joint occupations is not encouraging, and it is easier to enter than to leave a country like Egypt, so tempting in its fertility and its weakness. Yet some expedient must be found to put an end to the present disorder; and it is the business of Statesmanship to find it.

THE return of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended 18th June, were:—European, 131; Chinese, 1,925; total, 2,056.

A coolie was brought up this morning before Mr. Wodehouse, for contempt of Court.—Mr. Martin, the Usher of the Police Court, said he heard the defendant make use, in a loud voice, of a filthy expression to another defendant who was leaving the dock in custody, the Court being sitting at the time.—Defendant said he was a new comer, and did not know it was wrong. He held the position of a ricksha coolie.—The Magistrate fined him fifty cents or 4 days' imprisonment.

FIVE Chin Chu coolies and one Punti were up this morning at the Police Court charged with fighting and creating a disturbance in the public street, being armed with bamboo.—Mr. Mossop appeared for the Chin Chu men.—It would appear that the Punti coolie, while carrying wood in Jardine's Bazaar yesterday evening, knocked against one of the Chin Chu men, who are employed in the Sugar Refinery. A quarrel ensued, when the friends of each joined in to the number of about twenty on each side. Bamboo carrying poles, bricks, &c., were the weapons used, with the result that a woman and two men had to be sent to the Civil Hospital. The woman had her nose badly cut, and she bled a good deal, one man had his right jaw cut, and the other his right foot. They were not, however, seriously injured, and were in the Magistracy Compound this morning, after Mr. Wodehouse had dealt with the other defendants. He paid him \$19 a month, out of which defendant was to provide another man and a boy for the yacht, which he thought would leave him about ten Mexicans for himself per mensem. He had learned that the first defendant had been sailing the yacht upon his own account, without his (Thomas Ide's) permission, doing the craft considerable damage. He found the graceful creature one day last week lying on her beam ends on the beach at Yau-ma-ti, and not a soul anywhere near her. After about three hours' pilgrimage at Yau-ma-ti came across the two defendants, who were apparently drunk, and gave both in custody to the Magistracy Compound, and its surroundings.

IN 1860 the export of pearl-shell from the Colony of Queensland was *seventy pounds* sterling; in nine years (1878) it had risen to *sixty four thousand, six hundred and twenty seven pounds*.

What the export was last year, or what it will be for the present year, is not likely to be accurately known, for reasons well understood by the men connected with the pearl-shell fisheries of which we are now writing. Thursday Island is the chief seat of this remarkable industry, and although far more convenient to Brisbane and the other Queensland ports than it is to Sydney, it is a most remarkable fact that nearly the whole of the enterprise is worked by the energy and capital of Sydneyites. This may be accounted for in various ways, but the most likely reason that we can imagine is, that the very sparse population of the great territory of Queensland are engaged in equally, or even superior, lucrative pursuits. That the pearl-shell is worked in a very desultory fashion is patent to any one who has been there; the mixed crowd of miserable wretches in the employ of the Station owners, *biggar* description. Malays, South Sea Islanders, Queensland blacks, a small proportion of Chinese, Negroes, and the more important, intelligent and better behaved Norfolk Islanders, who are principally the divers, although their special province is gradually being encroached upon by Chinese divers, form the corps. That the above crowd would be, under any circumstances, a very unmanageable one, can readily be understood, but when we take into consideration that the pearl-shell is worked by the energy and capital of Sydneyites, it is evident that the men who are engaged in this industry are not the most reliable or trustworthy. The pearl-shell is worked by the energy and capital of Sydneyites, it is evident that the men who are engaged in this industry are not the most reliable or trustworthy.

Mr. Bowler proceeded to say that yesterday morning, the yacht being righted, he found, upon examination, that 3 pieces of lead used as ballast were missing, weighing each one picul, 20 catties, and worth about \$6.50 each. From information received, he made a report to the Police, and applied for the re-arrest of the two men whom Captain Thomsett was veritable enough to let off on Saturday, when he (Thomas Ide) had incovertly established their heinous guilt. However, Mr. Bowler was not going to wait for the slow red-tape movements of the police, and so thought he would pose in the capacity of a self-constituted special constable. Meeting the delinquent boatmen in Queen's Road Central, he arrested both himself, rushed them into a ricksha, and gallantly ran them in to No. 2 Station, where he charged them with the theft. Inspector Baker remarked that the lead had not been recovered, but he had a man in Court who bought a piece of lead from the first defendant, Mr. Bowler said that, so far, he had not missed anything else. He had dismissed the defendants and paid them off. The copper-pail had been stolen from his house, to which the first defendant had access.—Mr. Wodehouse told Mr. Bowler that they were now dealing with the things stolen from the yacht, not from his house, and that he could separately charge the first defendant with the theft of the pail.—Thomas Ide, after giving one of his most graceful bows, proving he had studied "deportment," said he wished to charge the man in respect to the copper pail. He had seen Mr. Francis, and was told by that gentleman that the first defendant was not in his employ, though he had been.—The bow-man of Mr. Bowler's yacht gave evidence as to the taking away of the three pieces of lead from the yacht by the defendants, upon the pretence that they were going to melt it down and re-shape it as required by their master.—Police Constable Rogers deposed that the first defendant denied stealing the articles, but said he had taken them away with his master's permission, and that he could get all the things back again. He then took the Constable to Mr. Francis' yacht, off the "Blue Buildings," and showed him the rope and the pail in Court, saying they belonged to Mr. Bowler. Then he took the Constable to a small boat alongside the wharf and picked out the pail, which he said also belonged to Mr. Bowler. Next he took the Constable to a shop in Queen's Road West where he said he had taken the lead to be melted by his master's orders. It turned out, however, that he had sold one piece of lead to the shopman for \$4.67, representing himself as a seaman employed on board a

Advices from Bonny on the west coast of Africa state that hostilities continue between the followers of Oko Jumbo and the New Calabar natives, and that great slaughter has taken place on both sides. Reinforcements from Bonny are despatched almost daily, as well as supplies and ammunition.

Says the *London Figaro* of 13th ult., the Russians are reputed to be very busy in the Cronstadt dock, in view of possible difficulties with China. There are to be fourteen more Russian ships, capable of carrying eight thousand men, on the Pacific Coast within six months. One would imagine that the Czar had enough on his hands already, without quarrelling with his pig-tailed neighbors, who may, very likely, not be beaten quite so easily next time as they were when the French and ourselves destroyed the Taku forts. They have a number of waspish little gunboats, built in Europe after the newest pattern; and are said to have 100,000 chassepot rifles, taken from the French in the Franco-German war.

A BRICKLAYER was charged this morning before Mr. Wodehouse with snatching a pair of earrings from a Chinaman. The lady only arrived in Hongkong yesterday to make enquiries about her husband, who is in California. Whilst walking near No. 5 Police Station, about 8 p.m., the bricklayer snatched the earrings from her ear, and ran off. She called out, and Police Sergeant Campbell, who was just starting for a walk, seeing the snatcher make tracks, gave chase, and, after a keen pursuit, overhauled him in Jervois Street, about 1,000 yards from the scene of the robbery. Campbell, who never lost sight of the bricklayer, called to several Chinese on the line of route to stop the fellow, but not one of them would move a finger in the business. The earrings were in the prisoner's mouth when Campbell overtook him. Campbell said the prisoner was not known in gaol, but he had reason to believe he was one of a gang of six snatchers just come down from Canton. Two other cases of earring snatching took place in Hollywood Road last night.—Defendant admitted the charge. Mr. Wodehouse deferred sentencing the prisoner until the arrival of Captain Thomsett, in order that two Magistrates might deal with the case. Upon Captain Thomsett taking his seat on the bench alongside Mr. Wodehouse, the latter told the prisoner that there was evidently an organized system of earring snatching going on, and as the case was a serious one, he would be sent to gaol for two years with hard labour. The prisoner is a lithe, supple looking Chinaman, with every appearance of swiftness and long wind, while Campbell is rather obese, not, apparently, intended by Nature for a runner, and therefore deserves great credit for the extra exertions he must have put forth to have enabled him to overhaul the bricklayer.

ADDITIONAL importance, says a contemporary, is lent to the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke by the consideration that it is the first of the kind that has ever occurred in Ireland. It is noteworthy, indeed, that in a country where, to use the expression of a famous Irish Attorney-General, "assassination has long been as familiar as fowling," the life of the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, who is commonly held responsible for the conduct of affairs, has never been taken or even attempted before. Lord George Sackville, afterwards Lord George Germaine, the supercilious "Secretary Bashee" of the Duke of Dorset's second and most unpopular viceregency, who divided with Primate Stone the hatred of Irishmen of all classes and creeds, was never touched. Mr. Pelham, who, under timid, vacillating Lord Camden, had to fight the "United Irishmen" single-handed, was only stabbed in the columns of the *Northern Star* or *Freeman's Journal*, while Castlereagh himself, who "turned the Irish Parliament House into a bank-parlour," lived to die by his own hand at North Cray. Perhaps the assassination of Lord Kilwarden (Chief Justice Wolfe) comes nearest to that of the late Chief Secretary in the horror it excited; and it is curious to note that in both cases the assassin obtained from his victim the identification he required. The Chief Justice was driving in the streets of Dublin with his daughter when his carriage was stopped and attacked in Thomas Street. He put his head out of the window and cried out, "It is I, Kilwarden, Chief Justice of the King's Bench." "You are the man I want," answered a man close by, and instantly plunged a pike into his breast. The Whigs of those days were quite as much possessed as our present Radicals with the idea of coaxing rebellion into loyalty. When O'Connor, the preacher of assassination, was tried at Maidstone, in 1797, Charles James Fox came forward to swear to his respectability; and Quigley was hanged amid the sobs of the Whitbreads, Howards, and Russells.

HANKOW.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

June 7th, 1882.
The *Glenorchy* left early this morning to fill up at Kinkiang. The *Keroua* clears on the 10th. Most of the tea men have returned to Shanghai, the rest are following. The *Hankow* and *Fleur Castle* are the only British ocean steamers now in port. On Saturday there is to be a cricket match—the *Hankow Cricket Club* v. *Cricket Club of the Hankow*. The *Fleur Castle* leaves either on Saturday or Sunday morning.

June 9th, 1882.

The *Fleur Castle* left this afternoon at four o'clock. The *Feroua* departs on the 10th. The *Hankow* is advertised to load at £2,12,6 less five per cent off, for London, and £1,12,0 more for Odessa. There is a row up the river between Hsiang and Ichang. Some Wachang and HanYang men quarrelled because one party wanted a share in the business which was monopolized by the others; so they came to blows, and a number of people have been killed—reports say several hundred. There is another noise at a place not so far. There the people have quarrelled over a water course, though I believe no one has been killed so far. Placards have been posted near Ichang to the effect that a missionary has made a meal or a series of meals off a couple of tender Chinese babies. The Chinaman, who was put into a dungeon, of whom I wrote some time since, has been liberated. Another batch of tea tasters leaves by the *Pekin* to-night, so that there are very few left here now. Others depart by to-morrow night's boat.—*Courier*.

SHANGHAI.

While the *Fah-foo* was along side the Hulk yesterday afternoon at Chinkiang, the boats containing His Excellency the Vicereyn of Nanking, Tsu Tsing-tang and suite, passed that port at 4 o'clock, the several house-boats being towed up to Nanking by a Chinese man-of-war.

The *Achilles*, with the Chiarini Establishment on board, arrived at Woosung yesterday, and it is gratifying to hear that, having had a smooth passage, all on board are well. Owing to the deep draught the vessel is drawing, she is at present unable to get over the bar; but after lightening, she is expected to come up to-morrow morning, and so, we may predict the first performance on Wednesday.

It is said that one element in the present difficulty between Russia and China is in respect to the overland trade, as regulated by the late treaty.

The trade regulations attached to this treaty prohibited the importation of opium by Russians per overland route into China, and a Chinese authority informs us that this anti-opium clause is one of the "bones of contention," for Russia wishes to have it deleted altogether.

We understand that a compact has been entered into by the three leading shipping firms connected with the Yangtze trade Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and the China Merchants Company by which a rise in freights has been made. The result has been that some of the boats come "dying light," and to crowd the small boats belonging to Mr. McBain which are reaping a great benefit, as was proved to-day on the arrival of the *Corse de l'Orée*, which steamer came in full. The system of dividing profits has been carried out on the Ningpo line for some time past between two of the above-named firms, but whether it will succeed on the great river remains to be proved.

We are happy to be able to state that the strike in the building trade was settled in the City yesterday, the 13th inst. That which the Taotai was unable to accomplish, the Guilds amicably settled among themselves—both the Shanghai and Ningpo artisans being well represented by their headmen. The arrangements come to between the contractors and workmen take the form of a concession to the latter. Henceforward the men will receive 50 large cash more to the dollar, three dry rice meals per diem, and four meat meals per month instead of two. These concessions amount to about ten per cent. increase on wages; but it is not expected that they will affect contracts to any degree, as the rise and fall in the price of materials will more than equalise the modest advance in wages secured by the workmen. The strike has been purely a grievance between the Ningpo and Shanghai men, the former being the agitators in the late *Quinto*. The men have to-day returned to work, and all apprehensions of disturbances are over.

We have information from a reliable source that the Chinese Government solicited the good offices of the British in regard to the advances of the French in Annam. Some diplomatic transactions have passed between the French and British representatives on the subject; but the result has not been satisfactory. The French are represented as having politely but firmly declined to allow the British or any other foreign power to interfere with their affairs in Annam; and they have signified their intention of doing what they please in respect to the policy they are carrying out in Cochinchina. Moreover, it is stated that the Chinese Government are to blame entirely in letting matters come to the present pass; and that if they had acted straightforwardly and firmly instead of adopting a tricky vacillating policy, the French would never have had cause to deal as they have, with respect to a tributary to the Celestial Empire. The Chinese Government are reported to be alarmed at the state of affairs in the south, especially as they see that temporising is out of the question, and that arms not words are the only instruments to be employed in this case.

The ill luck of Signor Chiarini seems to stick to him. The detention of the *Achilles* in assisting the company's steamer *Sorpedon* into Hongkong was in itself enough to cause considerable expense and anxiety to the proprietor; but when reaching here to find that when within twelve miles of his destination it would take three days to reach Shanghai, the worthy proprietor must evidently have thought that all possible obstacles had been placed in his way. However, the offender that Signor Chiarini comes to Shanghai he will find that the "Heaven sent barrier" is not a subject of to-day; and he will also learn that foreigners do not appreciate this far to commercial enterprise. However, Mr. Wilson, the agent, has done good service since the *Achilles* arrived at Woosung, and by the aid of cargo boats landed yesterday at the Ningpo jetty a great portion of the canvas and fixings. If the *Achilles* comes up this afternoon, all will be in readiness to land. Since the above has been written, we have been informed that it will be possible for the circus to open to-morrow evening, but it is almost certain that the first performance will take place on Thursday. Our readers will be positively informed to-morrow of the day of opening.—*Courier*.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.—The P. & O. steamer *Kedive*, with the next English mail, left Singapore at 8 a.m. on the 17th instant, and is due here on the 22nd.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.—The O. & O. steamer *Acadia*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on the 15th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on the 21st.

The O. & O. steamer *Oceanic*, with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco on the 6th June, and may be looked for here on or about the 4th July.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

THE UNION LINE STEAMER *Strathmore* left Singapore on the 15th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 22nd.

The O. S. S. Co. steamer *Lauretta* left Singapore on the morning of the 16th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 22nd.

The steamer *Glenorchy* left Singapore on the 17th instant, and may be looked for here on or about the 23rd.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Agloja* left Singapore on the morning of the 19th instant, and may be expected here on the 27th.

June 9th, 1882.
The *Fleur Castle* left this afternoon at four o'clock. The *Feroua* departs on the 10th. The *Hankow* is advertised to load at £2,12,6 less five per cent off, for London, and £1,12,0 more for Odessa. There is a row up the river between Hsiang and Ichang. Some Wachang and HanYang men quarrelled because one party wanted a share in the business which was monopolized by the others; so they came to blows, and a number of people have been killed—reports say several hundred.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE SPANISH STEAMER
"EMUY."

Captain—Ortum, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 20th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & CO.,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1882.

To be Let.

TO LET.

Two Godowns lately occupied by the HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ENTRANCE FROM PRAYA. Immediate Possession.

Apply to ROSE & CO., 31 and 33, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 21st April, 1882. [266]

TO LET, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

PARSEE VILLA WITH GARDEN, ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to C. L. GORHAM, Pacific Mail Office, Hongkong, 10th May, 1882. [357]

TO LET, POSSESSION ON 1ST JUNE NEXT.

THE FIRST FLOOR, WEST SIDE, OF "MARINE HOUSE," NO. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD, now in the occupation of MESSRS. WILSON AND BIRD. Apply to E. R. BELLIOS, Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [348]

TO LET, POSSESSION ON 15TH JULY NEXT.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, WITH LARGE COMPOUND AND A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED, NO. 33, POTTINGER STREET. Apply to E. R. BELLIOS, Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [393]

TO LET,

N. NO. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE, NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE, Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL. Apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO., Hongkong, 3rd May, 1882. [174]

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS, and REPORTS, &c., &c.

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY I am now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

IS GUARANTEED. Consumers should try those carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR. All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory, 7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

NOTICE.

A PLEA for Sale, every description of Gentleman's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c. &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds, Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture, China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.

NO. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR OCLOCK, AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—YEARLY \$20; HALF-YEARLY \$10; MONTHLY \$2; SINGLE COPIES 20 CENTS EACH.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN HONGKONG. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET Published Daily at 10.30 a.m., and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

NOTICE.

ACCURACY AND BEST WORKMANSHIP guaranteed at the lowest possible rates.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, 6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

WING TY LOONG.

HAS FOR SALE.

PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200 lbs. in Barrel. Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup and Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Codfish, Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sauages, Salmon Lellies, Mackerel, Sheep's Tongues, Choice Tripe, Caviar, Ham, Clowder, Lobsters, Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of Olimen's store at moderate prices.

NO. 39, HING LOONG STREET. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

YEU QUA.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.

IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

NO. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.

HONGKONG. Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

Apply to HING LEE, 37, Tung Man Lane, Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS.—SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET.

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is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

